

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.73

Fall
1922

Spring
1923



Gladiolus



Edwin S. Collinson

412 W. Hermit Street

Roxborough

Phila., Pa.

CULTURE

Gladioli, like all cultivated crops, need some thought in regard to culture. While they will grow and bloom under most conditions, it is necessary to observe certain things to bring out the best there is in any variety. The soil should be well prepared, and reasonably rich. A good grade of fertilizer may be used if needed; but if the ground is reasonably rich nothing need be added for satisfactory bloom. Spade deep and pulverize thoroughly. Gladioli to do their best must have plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

Plantings may be made any time from early garden-making time until the middle of June. For a continuous blooming season plant at intervals of ten days. Plant in rows five to six inches deep, placing bulbs right up four to six inches apart. Rows should not be less than eighteen inches apart.

Cultivate often and thoroughly. Do not allow the ground to bake around the plants.

After the foliage has begun to die down or been cut by the frost the bulbs should be lifted and the tops cut off near the bulb with a pair of grass shears. They should be set in the sun for a few days to dry, after which they may be placed in any building where they can get plenty of air until time to place in cellar or storage for winter.

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Cut spike when first bud opens, leaving at least four or five leaves on stalk to mature the bulb. Place in water and change the water each day, at the same time cutting a little off the end of stem. Placing flowers in the cellar at night will add to the life of the bloom.

All my bulbs are guaranteed true to name and I will gladly replace any found to be otherwise.

Bulbs, at the prices given, are sent Parcel Post or prepaid Express to your address.

Special prices quoted when a hundred bulbs of a variety are desired.

CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES

AMERICA—The most popular lavender-pink in the world.

4c each; 40c a dozen

AUGUSTA—A beautiful white variety with lavender anthers.

5c each; 50c a dozen

BARON HULOT—The finest clear, dark violet-blue with small yellow bands.

7c each; 70c a dozen

CRACKER JACK—Rich velvety dark red with a yellow splotch in the throat.

6c each; 60c a dozen

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Dark brown velvety red, almost black.

6c each; 60c a dozen

EVELYN KIRTLAND—Charming rose-pink blooms on a nice long stem.

15c each; \$1.50 a dozen

GRETCHEN ZANG—A beautiful soft melting shade of pink blending into scarlet on lower petals.

15c each; \$1.50 a dozen

HALLEY—Salmon pink with large open flowers. Very early and popular.

4c each; 40c a dozen

HERADA—Something new and elegant. Tall straight spikes with blooms pure mauve.

15c each; \$1.50 a dozen

MARY FENNEL—One of the patricians of the garden. Beautiful light lavender with the lower petals penciled with primrose yellow.

15c each; \$1.50 a dozen

MASTER WEITZE—Dark violet with tall strong spikes.

7c each; 75c a dozen

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Flame pink with small carmine spots on lower petals.

4c each; 40c a dozen

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—A spectacular variety producing large, well expanded flowers of light pink heavily blotched with blood-red in the throat.

8c each; 80c a dozen
